**Epithelial Tissue Review Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ PD#\_\_\_**

1. Name the four basic types of tissue found in the human body.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. The study of tissues is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. Where is epithelial tissue predominantly found in the body?
8. The top layer of epithelial tissue that is exposed to air or fluid is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ surface whereas the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the lower surface.
9. All epithelial tissue is supported by what other major type of tissue?
10. Explain what is meant by the statement; epithelial tissue is avascular but innervated.
11. Epithelial tissue that is one layer of cells is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Epithelial tissue that is two or more layers is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
12. Describe the three shapes of epithelial cells.
13. What is a gland?
14. What is the difference between an endocrine gland and an exocrine gland?

***Matching Vocabulary***

## **Tissue Squamous Simple**

**Stratified Cuboidal Glandular**

**Transitional Pseudostratified**

1. One single layer of cells \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Tissue specialized in secreting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Cube shaped cells \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Many layers of cells\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. A group of cells with the same specialized purpose\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. A group of cells that *appear* to be in layers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Flat cells that cover many body parts and glands \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Tissues whose cells change size and shape \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***Membraneous Epithelial Tissue***

**Simple Squamous Simple Cuboidal Simple Columnar**

**Pseudostratified Columnar Stratified Squamous Stratified Cuboidal**

**Stratified Columnar Transitional Basement Membrane**

1. Long cells with nuclei near basement membrane \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Specialized cells to react to tension/stress \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Single flat layer of cells \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Tissues that make up skin \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Tissues that line the respiratory system and trap dust and microorganisms \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Layers of cube shaped cells \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Tissues with centrally located, spherical nuclei \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. The underside of epithelial tissue is always anchored to connective tissue by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. Tissues that line the male urethra, vas deferens, and the pharynx

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***Epithelial Matching Terminology***

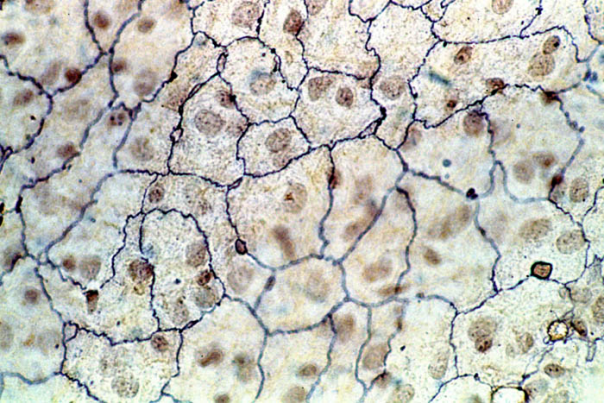
1. single celled gland that secrets mucus \_\_\_\_\_\_1. simple columnar
2. multi-layered cube shaped cells \_\_\_\_\_\_2. stratified squamous
3. type of tissue lining skin, mouth, esophagus \_\_\_\_\_\_3. transitional epithelia
4. shape of cells in this tissue depends on amount \_\_\_\_\_\_4. goblet cell

of stretching

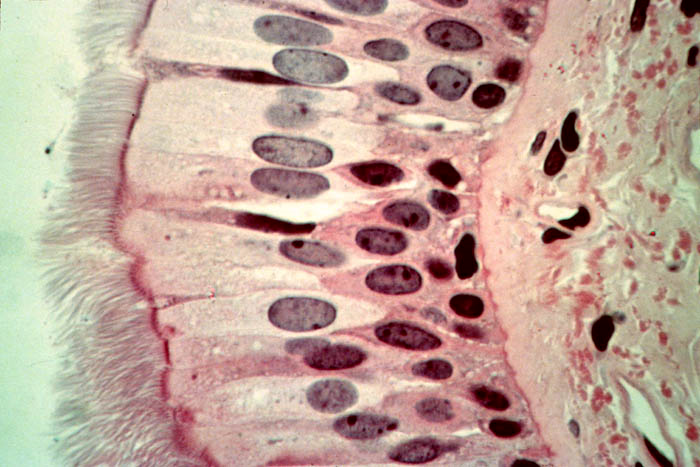
\_\_\_\_\_\_5. stratified cuboidal

1. tissue that lines body cavities \_\_\_\_\_\_6. Pseudostratified
2. single layer of cells but cells are different sizes \_\_\_\_\_\_7. exocrine gland
3. includes sweat and oil glands \_\_\_\_\_\_8. endocrine gland
4. ductless glands including thyroid and pituitary \_\_\_\_\_\_9. simple squamous
5. tissue that lines the digestive tract

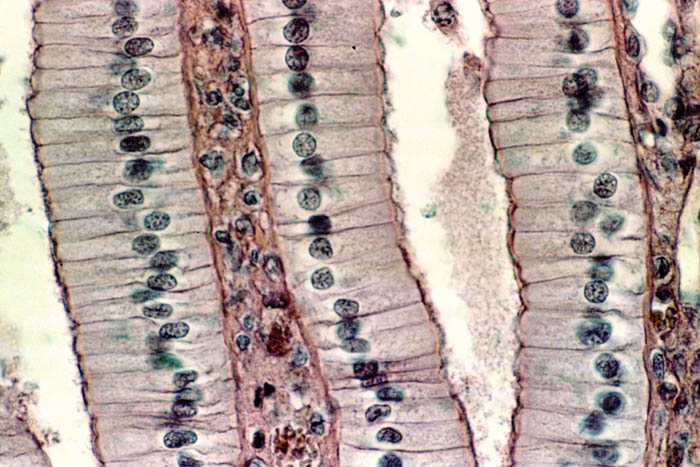
***Identify the tissue types below:***

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_



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**Connective Tissue Review**

1. What are the four classifications of connective tissue?
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:

which include both \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. What are the four general functions of connective tissue?
5. All connective tissue was derived from what embryonic tissue? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Connective tissues are largely made up of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with few cells in between.

1. Name the three structural elements of all connective tissue.
2. What are three types of fibers found within connective tissue?
3. List examples of fundamental cells that can be found in connective tissue. Name the type of tissue they are found in.
4. List examples of loose connective tissues and where they are found in the body.
5. What is the difference between loose and dense connective tissue?
6. Name and differentiate between two types of dense connective tissue.
7. List and describe four examples of dense regular tissue.
8. What advantage does cartilage have over dense connective tissue?
9. Cartilage is the only connective tissue that is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. How are the chondrocytes arranged in cartilage? Why?
11. List the three types of cartilage and state where each is found in the body.
12. How is the matrix of bone different than the matrix of cartilage?
13. Is bone vascularized or nonvascularized?
14. What is the most atypical type of connective tissue in our body? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
15. What is the ground substance of blood called? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
16. What types of cells are found in blood?
17. What is true of the fibers in blood?

***Connective Tissue Matching***

1. another name for a “fat” cell \_\_\_\_\_\_\_22. areolar tissue
2. most abundant connective tissue \_\_\_\_\_\_­\_23. mast cells
3. cells that “eat” foreign particles \_\_\_\_\_\_\_24. adipose
4. cells responsible for inflammatory response \_\_\_\_\_\_\_25. macrophages
5. short, fine collagenous fibers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_26. blood
6. strongest, most abundant fiber \_\_\_\_\_\_\_27. reticular
7. type of tissue responsible for edema \_\_\_\_\_\_\_28. dense regular
8. contains closely packed bundles of collagen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_29. loose connective
9. fibers that stretch and recoil \_\_\_\_\_\_\_30. bone
10. makes up tip of nose and embryonic skeleton \_\_\_\_\_\_\_31. fibrocartilage
11. found in knee and intervertebral discs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_32. hyaline cartilage
12. found in outer ear and epiglottis \_\_\_\_\_\_\_33. elastic cartilage
13. contains calcium salts in the matrix \_\_\_\_\_\_\_34. collagen
14. type of connective tissue that acts in transport \_\_\_\_\_\_\_35. elastic